

OXFORD OBSERVER.

"LOVE ALL, DO WRONG TO NONE, BE CHECK'D FOR SILENCE BUT NEVER TAX'D FOR SPEECH." SHAKESPEARE.

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MASONIC ADDRESS.

The following is the Address of Governor Clinton, recently delivered at the installation of General Stephen Van Rensselaer as Grand Master of the Grand Masonic Lodge of New-York, which we copy, because a large proportion of our readers take an interest in the subject, and the discourse itself possesses various merits. Masonic societies in general would do well, in our opinion, to heed particularly the following remarks of the Governor.—"The adoption in some cases of frivolous pageantry and fantastic mummery, equally revolting to good taste and genuine masonry, has exposed us to much animadversion." We may presume that the lavish use of superlative titles was intended to be comprised in the observation.—*Nat. Gazette.*

From the Albany Daily Adc. Sept 20.

THE INSTALLATION.

The Masonic celebration of yesterday went off in due style. The day was peculiarly favorable, and the procession was splendid, far exceeding anything of the kind ever before witnessed in this city.

[Address of Past Grand Master CLINTON.]

Worthy and much respected Brethren: This solemn and interesting occasion demands from this place an illustration of the principles, the objects, and the tendencies of free masonry. Many volumes have been written, and numerous discourses have been pronounced on this subject. If we were to follow the gratuitous assumptions and fanciful speculations of visionary men, in attempting to trace the rise and progress of this ancient institution, we should be involved in the inextricable labyrinth of uncertainty, and lost in the jarring hypotheses of conjecture. Better is it then to sober down our minds to well established facts, than by giving the reign to erratic imagination, merge the radiance of truth in the obscurity of fable. History and tradition are often adulterated by misrepresentation: beyond them the age of fable commences, when no reliance can be placed on the writings of the ancients. All history, except the divine records, before Thucydides, is apocryphal; and oral tradition is almost entirely distorted and perverted after the lapse of three generations. At certain periods of human affairs, and in certain stages of society, it occupies the place of written history, and there is even an end to the reign of fable, when all that relates to this "great globe and all which it inherits" is enveloped in the mysterious gloom of unexplored and impenetrable antiquity.

Enthusiastic friends of our institution have done it much injury, and covered it with much ridicule, by stretching its origin beyond the bounds of credibility. Some have given it an autochthonous origin, while others have even represented it as coeval with the creation; some have traced it to the Egyptian priests, and others have discovered its vestiges in the mystic societies of Greece and Rome. The erection of Solomon's Temple, the retreats of the Druids, and the crusades to the Holy Land, have been at different times especially ascribed to the sources of its existence. The order, harmony, and wonders of creation, the principles of mathematical science, and the productions of architectural skill, have been confounded with free masonry. Whenever a great philosopher has enlightened the ancient world, he has been revolved by a species of moral metempsychosis, or intellectual chemistry, into a freemason; and in all the secret institutions of antiquity, the foot-steps of lodges have been traced by the eye of credulity. Archimedes, Pythagoras, Euclid and Vitruvius, were, in all probability, not freemasons; and the love of order, the cultivation of science, the embellishments of taste, and the sublime and beautiful works of art, have certainly existed in ancient, as they now do in modern times, without the agency of free masonry.

Our fraternity has thus suffered under the treatment of well-meaning friends, who have undesignedly incurred more injuries upon it than its most virulent enemies. The absurd accounts of its origin and history, in most of the books that treat of it, have proceeded from an enthusiastic operating on credulity and the love of the marvellous. An imbecile friend often does more injury than an avowed foe. The calumnies of Barruel and Robison, who labored to connect our society with the illuminati, and to represent it as inimical to social order and good government, have been consigned to everlasting contempt, while exaggerated and extravagant accounts and representations continually stare us in the face, and mortify our intellectual discrimination, by ridiculous claims of unlimited antiquity. Nor ought it to be forgotten, that genuine masonry is adulterated by superfluous and interpolations foreign from the simplicity and sublimity of its nature. To this magnificent temple of the Corinthian order, there have been added Gothic erections, which disfigure its beauty and derange its symmetry. The adoption in some cases of frivolous pageantry and fantastic mummery, equally revolting to good taste and genuine masonry, has exposed us to much animadversion; but our institution clothed with celestial virtue, and armed with the panoply of truth, has defied all the storms of open violence, and resisted all the attacks of insidious imposture; and it will equally triumph over the errors of misguided friendship, which like the transit of a planet over the disk of the sun, may produce a momentary obscuration, but will instantly leave it in the full radiance of its glory.

Although the origin of our fraternity is covered with darkness, and its history is to a great extent obscure, yet we can confidently say that it is the most ancient society in the world—and we are equally certain, that its principles are based on pure morality—that its ethics are the ethics of Christianity—its doctrines the doctrines of patriotism and brotherly love, and its sentiments the sentiments of exalted benevolence. Upon these points, there can be no doubt. All that is good, and kind, and charitable, it encourages; all that is vicious, and cruel, and oppressive, it reprobates. That charity which is described in the most masterly manner by the eloquent apostle, composes its very essence, and enters into its vital principles, and every freemason is ready to unite with him in saying, "Though I speak with the tongue of men and angels, and have not charity, I am become as sounding brass, or a tinkling cymbal. And though I have the gift of prophecy, and understand all mysteries and all knowledge, and though I have all faith, I am nothing. And though I bestow all my goods to feed the poor, and though I give my body to be burned, and have not

charity, it profiteth me nothing. Charity suffereth long and is kind: Charity envieth not: Charity vaunteth not itself, is not puffed up; doth not behave itself unseemly, seeketh not her own, is not easily provoked, thinketh no evil; rejoiceth in the truth; beareth all things, believeth all things, hopeth all things, endureth all things. Charity never faileth; but whether they be tongues, they shall cease; whether they be knowledge, it shall vanish away." How happens it then that our institution has created so much opposition, excited so much jealousy, encountered so much proscription, experienced so much persecution?

The mysteries which pertain to this fraternity have been the source of much obloquy, and its entire exclusion of the female sex from its communion, has been considered an unjust and rigorous rule. In former times the arts and sciences had their mysteries. The inventions of the former, and the discoveries of the latter, were either applied by individuals to their own benefit, or thrown into a common stock for the emolument of select associations. In the early stages of free masonry, its votaries applied themselves with great ardor to architecture and geometry. This will account for the exclusion of women. Such laborious pursuits were not adapted to their destination in life and their station in civilized society. A measure then that has been deemed a censure, was the highest eulogium that could be passed on the sex, and in evincing this distinguished respect, our ancient brethren exhibited that refinement and courtesy which are always accompanied with a just appreciation of female excellence and delicacy. The secrets of the arts and sciences which were elicited by the researches and employments of the fraternity, were cherished for their common benefit; but the art of printing having been thrown open the gates of knowledge to all mankind, and the rights of invention having been protected by government, the utility of secrecy, so far as it related to intellectual improvement and the enjoyment of its fruits, was in a great degree superseded. There are, however, secrets of importance to the brotherhood, which are entirely innocent, neither touching the concerns nor affecting the interests of the uninitiated, nor impugning the doctrines of pure morality nor the precepts of our holy religion.

Secret institutions were not uncommon among the ancients. The Eleusinian, Dionysian and Panathenæan mysteries, and associations of the Pythagoreans, the Essenes and of the architects of Iona, were concealed from the uninitiated; and even the women of Rome, celebrated the mysteries of Bona Dea in a state of entire seclusion. The Druids had also their mysteries, and our Indians have secret institutions. As secrecy may be enjoined with pure views and for good objects, so it also may be observed, with pernicious intentions and for bad purposes. The doctrines and observances of Christianity were in the last century, ridiculed and caricatured by a secret society in the vicinity of London, composed of choice spirits of wickedness; and under the cloak of mysterious associations, conspiracies have been formed against freedom and social order. As nothing of this kind can be imputed to free masonry, it ought to have been patronized instead of being persecuted; but the suspicious eye of tyranny, always on the watch for victims, after to see combinations against legitimate government, and the sanguinary hand of vengeance was soon uplifted against us. In every nation in Europe, masonry has passed the ordeal of persecution. The Inquisition has stained it with blood. Hierarchies have proscribed and interdicted it. Despotism had pursued it to destruction; and every where except in this land of liberty, it has felt the arm of unjust and tyrannical power; and even here, and in this enlightened age, fanaticism had dared to fulminate its anathemas.

The precepts of free masonry inculcate abstraction from religious and political controversies, and obedience to the existing authorities; and there can be no doubt of the good faith and sincerity of this injunction. And accordingly the most enlightened Princes of Europe, and among others, Frederick the Great of Prussia, have been members of our fraternity, and have not considered it derogatory to their dignity or dangerous to their ascendancy, to afford it official protection and personal encouragement. But the truth is, that the principles of free masonry are hostile to arbitrary power. All brethren are on a level, and of course are on an equality with respect to natural rights. The natural equality of mankind and the rights of man, are not only implied in our doctrine, but the form of our government is strictly republican, and like that of the United States, representative and federal. The officers of the private lodges are annually chosen by the members, and all the lodges are represented in the grand lodge, by their presiding officers and past masters, who elect annually the grand officers, and who, together with the existing and past grand officers, constitute the grand lodge. The lodges are thus the members, and the grand lodge the head of a society, which by a combination of the representative and federal principles, constitutes a federal republic as to the government of freemasons.

It must be obvious then that an institution so republican in its elements, so liberal in its principles, so free in its partial and concentrated contributions, must have excited the apprehensions of arbitrary power, which has constantly sought to propagate it by kindness and condescension, or to annihilate it by fire and sword—by banishment and extinction.

The celebrated Philosopher John Locke was much struck with a manuscript of Henry 6th, the King of England, deposited in the Bodleian Library. It is in the form of questions and answers, and to the interrogatory, whether masons are better than others? it is answered "some masons are not so virtuous as some other men;—but in general, they are better than some would have been, if they had not been masons." This is unquestionably correct. Masonry superadds to our other obligations, the strongest ties of connexion between it and the cultivation of virtue, and furnishes the most powerful incentives to goodness. A freemason is responsible to his lodge for a course of good conduct, and if he deviates from it he will be disgraced and expelled.—Wherever he goes, he will find a friend in every brother, if he conducts well, and will be shielded against want and protected against oppression;—and he will feel in his own bosom the ecstatic joys of that heaven-born charity, which

—descent, modest, easy, kind,
Softens the high and rears the abject mind,
Lays the rough paths of peevish nature even,
And opens in each heart, a little heaven.

It doubts on the exalted principles and auspicious tendencies of free masonry, must be dissipated, when we retrospect to Washington and Franklin. The former was the principle agent in establishing our independence, and securing to us the blessings of a national government. The latter was the great patron

of the arts that administer to the happiness of individuals and the prosperity of States, and the head of the philosophy and useful knowledge of the country. Both were patriotic and virtuous men, and neither would have encouraged an institution hostile to morality, religion, good order and the public welfare.

Washington became at an early period of his life a freemason, and publicly as well as privately he invariably evinced the utmost attachment to it. In answer to a complimentary address, when President of the U. States, from the master, wardens and brethren of King David's lodge in Rhode Island, he had no hesitation in saying, "Being persuaded that a just application of the principles on which the masonic fraternity is founded, must be promotive of private virtue and public prosperity, I shall always be happy to advance the interest of the society and to be considered by them as a deserving brother." And in reply to the grand lodge of Massachusetts, he explicitly declared, "that the milder virtues of the heart are highly respected by a society whose liberal principles are founded on the immutable laws of truth and justice. To enlarge, (continued he,) the sphere of social happiness is worthy the benevolent design of a masonic institution, and it is most fervently to be wished that the conduct of every member of the fraternity, as well as those publications that discover the principles which actuate them, may tend to convince mankind that the great object of masonry is to promote the happiness of the human race."

Free masonry owes its introduction into Pennsylvania to Benjamin Franklin; on the 24th June, 1734, a warrant was granted by the grand lodge of Massachusetts for holding a lodge in Philadelphia, and appointing him the first master.—He cultivated masonry with great zeal, and his partiality suffered no diminution during his long and illustrious life.

Lafayette—the good Lafayette, the patriot of both hemispheres, was always the devoted friend of free masonry. He saw in it a constellation of virtue, and wherever he went he took every opportunity of demonstrating his attachment and of expressing his veneration. His countenance has done much good, and has imparted to it no inconsiderable portion of his immense and deserved popularity. Free masonry, like all other institutions, has its days of prosperity and adversity—its seasons of revivals and depressions—and it is believed that when Lafayette left this country it had never attained a greater altitude of usefulness and general regard.

After these illustrious witnesses in favor of our fraternity, let not the dissensions which sometimes prevail; the vicious conduct of some of its members, and the perversions of the institution, be adduced as proofs of its intrinsic vices. Although it has received the countenance of the good and the wise of all ages, let it be understood that the character of an institution does not necessarily form the conduct of its members. Good societies may contain unworthy members, and bad societies may enrol good men among their members. Christianity is often degraded by profligate professors; and the heathen religion has had a Socrates, an Aristides and a Cato.

It cannot be expected that in any society there will be a perfect accord and congeniality of minds, of tastes, and of morals. Hence, differences will sometimes arise, and if conducted with good temper and candor, will rarely expand into violent convulsions. Wolves will sometimes intrude into the flock, and bad men, under the cloak of goodness will frequently insinuate themselves into the most excellent associations.

For neither man nor angel can discern,
Hypocrisy, the only evil that walks
Invisible except to God alone,
By his permissive will though heaven and earth
And oft, through wisdom wakes suspicion sleeps
At wisdom's charge, and to simplicity
Resigns her gate, while goodness thinks no ill,
Where no ill seems.

In all associations of men, there are perturbed and uneasy spirits, who scatter discord and whom no command can rule nor counsel teach, and who, like the fallen Enceladus, create disturbance and convulsion wherever they move. It is no easy task to withstand the arts of hypocrites and the acts of incendiaries. If our society has suffered under such influences, it participates in the fate of all assemblies of men, and the fluids which sometimes distract its tranquillity, are as often the offspring of well meaning and overweening zeal as of perverse and evil designs.

That free masonry is sometimes perverted and applied to the acquisition of political ascendancy, of unmerited charity and to convivial excess, cannot be disputed; but this is not the fault of the institution, for it inculcates an entire exemption from political and religious controversy. It enforces the virtues of industry and temperance, and it proscribes all attempts to gratify ambition and cupidity, or to exceed the bounds of temperance in convivial enjoyments, under its shade or through its instrumentality.—In lifting the mind above the dungeon of the body, it venerates the grateful odour of plain and modest virtue, and it purges those endowments which elevate the human character, and adapt it to the high enjoyments of a nobler and a better world.

Free masonry has flourished exceedingly in the United States, and especially in this State. In 1781, a grand lodge was established in the city of New-York, under a charter from the grand lodge of England. A few years afterwards an independent grand lodge was instituted; and there are now in the State, near five hundred lodges, and more than 100 chapters. Owing to causes which I am unable to explain, and in which I have had no participation, two grand lodges have been in existence for a few years. And it will now require the utmost wisdom, moderation and forbearance of the "good men and true," who adorn both establishments, to accomplish a re-union on just and reasonable terms. That there are great faults, involved in this schism, I am fearful, and that it is a lamentable commentary on our system of brotherly love, is too obvious. In consequence of my public duties, I have for a considerable time withdrawn from any active concern in the affairs of our fraternity, and I have had, of course, no personal knowledge of the causes of and actors in the prevailing division. In censuring it, I have therefore no reference to particular individuals or lodges; and I hope—most sincerely hope, that before the return of another anniversary, this stain may be removed from our society. Perhaps a new arrangement of the supreme authorities might be advisable, by the creation of provincial or subordinate grand lodges under a controlling head, composed of deputies selected by the different grand lodges in England, and I believe in Scotland, and Ireland, and also in South Carolina, and Massachusetts, in consequence of the distinction of ancient and modern masonry. Notwithstanding this serious controversy, the schism has been healed and a most cordial and complete union has taken place in all these

cases, so that we have no reason to apprehend a long duration of a separation which has, probably, originated from more trivial and evanescent causes. [Gov. Clinton closed his Speech by an impressive address to the Grand Master elect.]

THE REPOSITORY.

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

THE RUNAWAY MATCH.

Some few miles below the village of Augusta, on the Kentucky shore, there stands at this time on the bank of the river a small double log cabin, the former proprietor of which waited for a long time the character of farmer, tavern-keeper, magistrate and ferryman, and if my recollection serves me right, he talked seriously of being a candidate for the legislature: he was a jolly fellow, fond of fun and could never find it in his heart to refuse the kind solicitations of his guests, to partake with them of a cheering glass. Among the evenings that I have spent with this jocular landlord, there is one I shall long remember with a smile.—It was in the latter part of October near the close of the day, when in company with two or three fellow-travellers I arrived at the door; the clouds which had been lowering all the afternoon now assumed a more dark and threatening aspect; the vivid lightning which played along the verge of the horizon was followed by loud peals of thunder; the wind with irresistible force ascended the valley of Ohio, and in a few moments the rain descended in torrents: We were offering congratulations to each other upon our comfortable situation as we drew near the fire, when the trampling of horses was heard and a voice from without crying, "halloo, the ferryman!" The door was opened and exhibited to view a young couple covered with mud and drenched by the rain, who desired to be ferried over the river without delay, as they were in great haste. The landlord cast his eyes towards the clouds from which the rain was still descending with great violence, shook his head and desired them to dismount, declaring that his boat should not cross the river again that night. "Johnny, tell him he must set us over, and be changed to him," whispered the young lady with great earnestness, "for that plaguy old dad of mine will surely be here before midnight, and then the jig is all up, as the saying is." Johnny bade his dear Sukey, as he was pleased to call her, hold her tongue, lest she should be overheard, and again bawling to the landlord proffered him five dollars if he would ferry them over—but in vain, the landlord was inexorable, and after some little consultation they dismounted and approached the fire, from which we gladly retreated in order to avoid the water that dripped from their garments in great profusion.

As we walked to the other end of the room, one of my fellow-travellers, who readily conjectured the business of the hopeful couple at the fire, tapping me on the shoulder, whispered, "there's a runaway match for you, and as our landlord is ex-officio a justice of the peace he shall marry them this very night, and rare sport we'll have of it too." So saying, he returned and entered into conversation with Johnny, who seemed highly pleased with such a mark of attention. Matters were very soon arranged to the satisfaction of the parties and the fair Sukey immediately withdrew to the landlady's apartment in order to exchange her muddy garment for the bridal one which she had brought in a handkerchief suspended from the horn of her saddle.

We all now returned to the fire-side and after some persuasion prevailed upon Johnny, who was a good-natured, simple country lad, to give us an account of the singular adventure in which he was acting a conspicuous part.

"We live, when at home," says he, "forty miles beyond Lexington, and about three weeks ago, I took it into my head to marry Sukey, who is an only child and heiress to a snug little farm and several slaves—but her sulky old dad resolved at the same time that I should not, and to work we went, as the saying is; I soon contrived to have several private interviews with Sukey, and without much trouble obtained her consent; and as to her father's opposition, she declared she was most heartily glad of it, for she should now have some charming adventures like lady Al-Adgerona, or some such plaguy name, in the romance of the Mountain; and finally she declared she never would marry me unless I would run off with her to the State of Ohio, and thereby enable her to do something as romantic as the heroine lady Algerona. So in order to please her and have a little fun to myself, I agreed to start with her the next night at 12 o'clock, and upon going to the house with our horses at the appointed hour, I found her sitting at the window in the second story, reading her charming romance by moonlight. I advised her to steal down stairs and come out at the end door; but no, that would not be like a heroine—and out pops a huge bundle of clothes, which so frightened one of my horses that he broke loose and gave me a great deal of trouble; just as I returned to my situation under the window, down comes Sukey, plump on my head, screaming out, 'catch me!' and away we both tumbled to the ground. Curse on such vile adventures, and all heroines too, thought I—you had better knock one's brains out at once—but there was no time to

lose, for the noise of our fall had awakened the family, and with as much haste as possible placing her on one horse and mounting the other myself, we left the house just as the old man opened the door. "We have travelled almost night and day since we started, but so closely has the old fellow pursued, that he was in sight of us when we landed on this side of Licking river; but for the sake of a dollar which I gave the ferryman, he agreed not to set him over for an hour, and enable us to escape, and here you see us, half starved and as wet as a drowned rat."

At this moment the bride came bounding into the room quite metamorphosed, and chucking Johnny under the chin, informed him that she was now ready and that there was no time to be lost. She was a stout buxom lass, with sandy hair, full face and light complexion. Her dress was striped pink gingham, flounced with blue silk at the bottom, and ornamented most fantastically with many colored ribbons around her waist; her neck was partly hid by a strain of large five-sided beads and her hair profusely decked with artificial flowers.

Our landlord now arose, and taking down an antiquated volume from the shelf over the fireplace which contained the church of England ceremony, desired the bride and groom to rise, and with all imaginable gravity commenced reading the service; but ere he had proceeded two pages a loud knocking was heard from without. "Good lack!" exclaimed Sukey, with the utmost consternation, "I'll warrant that's my old dad, do sir, I pray, make haste and finish."—The landlord beckoned to my officiating fellow-traveller to step to the door and prevent its being opened until the proper time, and passing a bowl of punch which had been prepared for the occasion, to the bride and groom, desired them to be of good cheer for he would soon be done. The ceremony was again resumed, as well as the cries from without for admittance; and at the moment when the landlord was pronouncing them man and wife the door flew open, and to our great astonishment, in hops an elderly little gentleman, exclaiming, with a loud shrill voice, "man and wizen! what does all this mean?"

He was about four feet ten or eleven inches in height, had long black hair tied behind with a leather string, with keen eyes, sharp aquiline nose—clad in an old fashioned blue coat and a pair of greasy buckskin breeches that had perhaps descended from father to son for many successive generations; sharp pointed shoes fastened by large silver buckles; one foot ornamented with a rusty spur and in his right hand a huge riding whip. He advanced with a quick step and indignant look towards his daughter, exclaiming, "you good for nothing jade you, I have got you at last, have I?" "Yes, dad," replied Sukey, "but Johnny has got me too." "Johnny?" retorted the old gentleman, curling up his nose and casting at him a look of the most contemptuous indignation. "Oh dadda, what a charming adventure this has been," exclaimed the happy bride, quite transported with the thought—"so romantic—so like Lady Algerona in the beautiful romance of the mountain—so like"—"the d—l," replied the enraged father, with a sneer. "I'll disinherit you!" "I'll—I'll—love you all the days of my life," added the landlord, approaching the old man with the remainder of the punch, and with an air of the utmost nonchalance. We all now interceded for the young couple, and having prevailed on him to join us in drinking the remainder of the punch, we soon brought about a reconciliation, and with the greatest glee spent the remainder of the evening.

SINGULAR CIRCUMSTANCES.

A man was condemned to death at Naples, and was carried out and executed. While his friends were bearing away the body for interment, it was discovered that the vital spark was not extinct. They carried the man back to prison, and he was brought to life. He soon disrobed himself from his grave clothes, and glided from the hangman, then present, his own suit; the hangman said they were his perquisites, and refused to deliver them up; a violent contest ensued, in which the culprit seized a knife, and ripped up the belly of the hangman. He was secured and will again suffer.

This is the first instance of a convict killing the hangman after he had actually performed his duty, and is a singular circumstance altogether.—*Noah's Advocate.*

THE DIFFERENCE.

In the London Police Reports, we find it mentioned that on the 12th Sept, a child just turned of five years of age was put to the bar charged with circulating counterfeit coin! She was employed in this way by a young woman 13 years of age, who used to send her to pastry cooks, tobacconists, fruiterers, &c. where she purchased trifles with counterfeit shillings, and received good money in change. The reporter, after giving the evidence in detail, gravely adds "that both the prisoners (the young woman and the child) were fully committed for trial!"

"The parents of the child are honest, hard working people, and their feelings on hearing that their child had been seduced into the commission of such a crime, can be more easily conceived than described. The mother on seeing her tender infant committed to prison, became quite frantic, and wept hysterically, and had it not been for the gaoler, she would have inflicted some violence on the woman Smith, who seduced her infant."

In the code of criminal law prepared by Mr. Livingston, for the State of Louisiana, provision is made for juvenile delinquents; but the mu laudated laws of England, consign a child that cannot know right from wrong, to a common prison.—*Phil. Gaz.*

FOREIGN.

FROM GIBRALTAR.

By the arrival at Boston on Sunday, 6th inst. of the brig Cherub, Captain Rich, from Smyrna, Gibraltar papers to Oct. 8, have been received. The following are the most important items from them, as furnished by the Boston Courier:—

Madrid, Sept. 16. On Sunday, the 4th inst. Mr. Everett, Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America, had the honor to present his Credentials to Our Lord the King at the Royal Seat of St. Ildefonso, and at the same time to address his Majesty as follows:

"SIRE.—The President of the United States of America, has done me the honor to appoint me Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from that Government to your majesty, and desired me to deliver to your majesty this credential letter from him. I presume to flatter myself, that your majesty will vouchsafe to receive me with the same kindness that your majesty always shewed to my predecessors. Although I cannot, in any respect, compare myself with them, at least, I shall endeavor to entitle myself to your majesty's indulgence, by trying to discharge the duties of my situation in such a way as may prove agreeable to your majesty."

"The President has likewise desired me to assure your majesty of the sentiments of respect and good will which the government and people of the United States entertain towards your Majesty's august person, your Royal Family, and the nation which you govern. The President wishes for nothing but to co-operate with your Majesty in the adoption of whatever measures may serve to draw closer and closer the relations of good understanding which happily subsist between Spain and the United States. The geographical situation of both nations invites them to cultivate an active and extensive commercial intercourse with each other, that may encourage industry, and promote the welfare and riches of both. Thus nature by placing them near each other in some important parts of their respective possessions, would seem to have intended them to be friends and allies. The government of the United States will omit nothing, on its part, to second these favorable dispositions of Providence, and trusts, that the sentiments by which it is animated will meet with correspondent ones in your Majesty's breast."

"The President has given me the requisite powers to settle with your Majesty's Ministers the questions which have lately arisen between the two governments on some points of detail. For my part, I shall be very happy if my feeble exertions can contribute to bring them to a close by means of mutually advantageous and satisfactory arrangements."

"I entreat Y. M. to admit the homage of my personal sentiments of profound respect and unabated devotion."

H. M. received Mr. Everett with his usual kindness, and returned to him a most gracious answer. His Excellency was next presented to the Queen and to T. T. III., and was likewise received by all those Royal Persons with the affability so natural to them.—*Madrid Gaz.*

An account from Madrid, Sept. 10, says, "yesterday were hanged the seven freemen who were caught in the lodge of this city, in the act of receiving an apprentice. The latter is sentenced to 8 years imprisonment."

Capt. Rich states that Missolonghi and Tripolizza were in possession of the Turks, and that it was the current report in Smyrna when he sailed, and generally believed, that the Greeks in the Morea had ceased fighting, and fled to the mountains. The Greek marine, however, maintained its ground, and was continually dogging and harassing the Turkish fleet.

Salem, Nov. 10.

EARTHQUAKE AT TRINIDAD.—We have been favored by a friend with the Port Spain Gazette of Sept. 21, containing the particulars of a tremendous Earthquake which occurred in the Island of Trinidad, on the evening of the 20th, between 9 and 10 o'clock. The direction of the shock appeared generally to be from E. by N. to W. by S. It came on with little or no rumbling noise, or other usual indications of Earthquakes. Its duration was variously estimated from 30 seconds to 3 minutes. There was no chaos or opening of the ground, but so violent was the shaking of the earth, that scarcely a house in the town escaped damage: many were rent to such a degree as to render them uninhabitable without considerable danger. The upper part of the gable ends of several houses fell down; in every part of the town sheds and walls were levelled, and accounts of clocks falling from their stands, wine and other bottles, china and glass ware, &c. broken, were innumerable. In many instances, tables, bedsteads, and other heavy articles of furniture, were removed from their places, or turned round. The seat of the Governor, was among those which suffered severely; the buildings were rent and disjointed in several places, and a quantity of glass ware, &c. broken. The Protestant church, an elegant building, was considerably damaged. The pinnacles were rent and shattered, and two of them fell, one through the roof into the body of the building, destroying several pews. The tower was rent in several places, and the town clock much injured. Many chimneys fell down, and several roofs fell in. No lives were lost, and only two persons seriously injured. Several persons leapt from the windows of their houses.

The shock was as severely felt in the harbor as on shore. The captain of a vessel moored two miles and a half from the shore, felt the shock so severely that he concluded the whole town of Port Spain had been destroyed. Several persons on board the vessel in the harbor, were thrown out of their berths. The shock was generally felt through the island. A gentleman, resident at Chaguana, was thrown out of his bed, and several negro houses were shaken down. A gentleman who was on horseback on his way from St. Joseph was not aware of the event until his arrival in town; when he recalled to his recollection, that his horse had started, at the time which corresponded with that of the shock. As animals are by instinct particularly susceptible of these occurrences, no doubt the horse was aware of the shock which escaped the notice of the rider. A person who was crossing Brauswick-square at the time felt the same sensation as is caused in a boat by the motion of the waves. The editor attributes the comparatively small extent of injury to persons and property, to the providential circumstance of the earthquake's happening at a time when the people were mostly in their beds, and to the solidity of their buildings. The visitation was preceded by very hot weather. Some slight shocks were said to have been felt on the morning of the 20th.—*Register.*

DOMESTIC.

FIRE IN BOSTON.

Courier Office, Boston, Nov. 10.

Our city seems to be devoted to conflagration. It becomes our duty to record the occurrence of another extensive fire, which has destroyed a large amount of property, and converted a number of elegant, commodious and valuable edifices into a pile of smoking ruins.

About half an hour before one o'clock this morning a fire was discovered in the hat store of Mr. W. Brown, on the south side of Court-street. The alarm was instantly given; but before efficient aid could be obtained, the flames had made such progress as to set at defiance all exertions to confine them to the building where they originated. The wind was brisk at north-west, and wafted the blazing combustibles to a considerable distance, in the direction of Water and Congress-streets; and at one time great fears were entertained for the preservation of Joy's building, (Cornhill Square), and the Old State House, both of which took fire on the corners. Had the exertions to save these buildings been fruitless, the conflagration could not have been arrested without sweeping a passage through to the harbor. In about two hours and a half, however, the fire was subdued, and after having destroyed the row of brick buildings on the south side of the street from the Old Court-House to the building on the corner of Court-street and Cornhill, three brick and stone buildings on the north side of Court-street, the house back of Cornhill square, formerly owned by P. Gayetty, and a number of smaller buildings in the rear of those enumerated. The following is, as nearly as we can now ascertain, a correct list of the tenants, with their occupations, of the buildings burned and injured:

On the south side of Court-street, Tudor's building (so called) occupied by Mr. Bacon, apothecary; Messrs. J. Fuller, Morey, and Dunlap, attorneys, and Anna and Smith, engravers. The range of brick buildings, almost new, owned by Hon. Peter C. Brooks, occupied by G. Wheelwright, umbrella-maker, Daniel Messenger, hatter, W. Brown, hatter, A. Elliott, tailor, and the office of P. C. Brooks, H. G. Otis, Jr. W. F. Otis, J. T. Winthrop, L. Shaw, S. Bartlett, S. D. Wood, Sherman Leland, A. W. Fiske, Augustus Peabody, James Savage, P. Blair, George Blake, U. S. district attorney, T. Wetmore, William T. Andrews. The adjoining brick building owned also by Mr. Brooks, and occupied by O. C. Greenleaf, bookseller, J. T. Austin, county attorney, and Farnham & Phelps, printers. The next building, making the corner of Cornhill, was preserved with much difficulty, and not without considerable injury.

On the north side of Court-street the elegant edifice belonging to J. Heard, jun. register of probate, occupied by himself, C. P. Curtis, J. Quincy, Jr. William P. Mason, attorneys, and Wells & Lilly, booksellers. The next building, belonging to the estate of the late Judge Dawes, occupied by Mrs. Preston, milliner, and the upper part as a dwelling house. The next owned by Mr. Brooks, occupied by Elias Payne, shoe store, J. R. Adair, attorney, and J. Hastings, manufacturer of printing ink.

On the alley leading south by the old court-house, all the buildings occupied by J. Farnie, A. Moore, S. R. Williams, and Z. G. Whitman, attorneys, and Luke Baldwin, deputy sheriff.

The house formerly belonging to Mr. Gayetty, occupied as a confectionary, with some small tenements adjoining, whose occupants' names we have not learned.

The block of buildings extending from Cornhill square to Court-street, occupied by Messrs. Wolcott and Gelston, Wells, Gelston & Porter, Stillman Willis, Kilby Page, and others, was preserved with great difficulty, but much injured in the rear. Nearly all the goods and merchandise were removed from this block to places of safety.

A five-story building next above Mr. Heard's, belonging to the President of the U. S. occupied by Messrs. Welsh and Eckly, attorneys, was considerably damaged.

We have not ascertained the probable total amount of losses, nor whether any of Mr. Brooks' buildings were insured. Mr. Heard's were underwritten by the Mutual Office. This building was erected but a few years since; the front consisted entirely of granite pillars and glass windows and doors. It was the first of that description, it is believed, that was erected in Boston.

Among the sufferers, the loss of Wells & Lilly is probably the most severe. We understand that no part of their stock was insured, and that the whole is destroyed. It was extensive and valuable, comprising an assortment of the best European and American books. We have heard its value differently estimated from 50 to 60,000 dollars.

Many valuable law libraries are utterly consumed; that of Mr. Otis, said to be worth \$3000; of G. Sullivan, in the office of Mr. Winthrop, whose loss in books and papers is said to be \$3500. Mr. Blake, district attorney, has lost every thing that was in his office, worth 5 or 6 thousand dollars. Mr. Peabody is also a great sufferer. Mr. Hastings states his loss to consist chiefly of law books, which was in the upper story of the building, and worth 2 or 3000 dollars.

Lamentable Accident.—Miss Pearson, of Wooster-st. N. York, was unfortunately burnt to death on Saturday evening, by her clothes catching fire. She was an intelligent young lady, of 16 or 17 years of age, but very near sighted, and not seeing that a stump had fallen from the fire, she was adjusting something on the mantle-piece, when she found her clothes in flames; and rushing into the air, she fell, burned almost to a cinder, and died in three hours after.

THE OBSERVER.

PARIS, (ME.) THURSDAY, NOV. 17, 1835.

Our next paper will be published on Wednesday afternoon; as Thanksgiving is on Thursday—the usual day of publication with us.

The Hon. Mr. LINCOLN, our Representative to Congress, left this town on Monday last for Washington City.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.—We perceive by some of the papers published in the city of N. York, that the premiums paid for policies of insurance were very low, (and in fact had been so for some time past,) and that several Companies had, recently, met with very serious losses, so that their stock is now at a great discount. Insurance is but little known, and practiced still less with us, in this vicinity. But at the same time, we would ask if it would not be prudent for many people, at least to effect insurance upon their houses, stores, shops, &c. where it could be done for a fair premium. Were people willing to pay a few dollars yearly in this way they might, measurably guard against the disagreeable necessity of depending upon the generosity of their fellow citizens, in case they should have the misfortune of losing their dwellings by fire. We know, however, that we labor under several inconveniences as it respects effecting insurance upon buildings, &c.; such as, being obliged to do it at a distance, describing the property, &c. yet, perhaps it would be better to forego these inconveniences than to remain in our present exposed situation. Were it made known to some responsible Company, that people in this vicinity would take out Policies for their buildings, perhaps they would constitute some individual as their agent, to attend to concerns of this description.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.—We give below, the proceedings of the meeting held at Wayne, on the second instant, by gentlemen who are in favor of making a Canal to unite the waters of the Androscoggin and Kennebec rivers. We have never expressed a doubt but it might be easily accomplished and would be of material benefit to the inhabitants contiguous to it; and also of advantage to those more remotely situated. Our only query has been, whether our citizens who have capital to spare, would be willing to invest it in that object. But if in this guess we are wrong, we assure our readers that none will be more pleased than ourselves, to find that Maine has citizens who are not only capable of planning projects of benefit and interest to the State, but are willing to assist in carrying them into execution. It is understood that the Hon. J. Chandler, one of our Senators to Congress, will use his best endeavors to procure an Engineer at the expense of the United States, to make the necessary surveys as early as practicable next season.

KENNEBEC AND ANDROSCOGGIN CANAL.

At a numerous meeting of citizens from different parts of the Counties of Kennebec and Oxford, held at the house of George W. Stanley, in Wayne, on Wednesday, November 2, 1835, agreeably to public notice, to determine upon the proper measures to be adopted, to connect the Kennebec and Androscoggin Rivers, of rendering the Androscoggin boatable above Dead River, and also of connecting the Ponds in Kennebec County, with the proposed Canal—

RONALD H. GANNETT, Esq. was appointed Chairman, and James Cochran, Esq. Secretary.

The object of the meeting was stated from the chair, and, after discussion by the meeting, it was Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting, that the connection of the Androscoggin and Kennebec Rivers by means of a Canal through the Cobboscocontee stream and ponds, would be highly beneficial to the interests of this section of the country, and can be effected at such cost, as would render it profitable to the Proprietors.

Resolved, that the Androscoggin River, from the Dead River in Leeds, to the Lakes from which it issues, might be rendered boatable—and, in connection with the proposed Canal, would be of great public utility and importance.

Resolved, That the connection of the waters of Sandy River with the proposed Canal, either through the Little Androscoggin Pond, or through Chandler's Mill Pond is also practicable, and would be of great benefit to that section of the country—and also, resolved, that whichever of said routes should be found best adapted to that purpose, it would be of great importance to connect the other chain of Ponds with the proposed Canal.

Resolved, That the Hon. John Chandler be requested to make application to the Secretary at War, in behalf of this meeting, for the purpose of procuring an Engineer of the United States Corps, to make a survey of the proposed Canal as early in the ensuing year as practicable.

A Committee was appointed to prepare a petition to be presented to the next Legislature for an act of incorporation, granting authority to open a communication between the Rivers and Ponds, agreeably to the foregoing resolutions—which having been reported and laid upon the table, was signed by a large number of gentlemen present.

Voted, That the proceedings of this meeting, signed by the Chairman and Secretary, be published in the Eastern Chronicle, American Advocate, and Oxford Chronicle. JAMES COCHRAN, Secretary.

Riot.—The town of Portland has been several times disturbed within a year past, by a certain class of people who took it upon themselves to reform some of the inhabitants of that town, by pulling down their houses, &c. We are indebted to the politeness of a gentleman in this village, for the loan of the Semi-Weekly Argus, from which paper we copy the following:

On Saturday night last, the reformers attacked a two-story house, on Fore-street, occupied by a colored barber by the name of Gray. Gray had been convicted at the Common Pleas Court of keeping a house of ill-fame, and had appealed to the Supreme Court, which is now in session, and in which he has also been convicted the present week. But the mob chose to render more speedy justice than the laws would do, and accordingly on Saturday night they threw a few rocks into Gray's house, broke the windows, &c., but either from the want of sufficient force or from in-

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ing more resistance than they expected, they desisted till Monday evening, when they renewed their attacks with increased forces. In the mean time, Gray had armed himself with guns and other weapons. He and his family, with some others remained in the house. In the course of the assault, the mob fired guns into the house, and guns were fired from the house upon the mob. Which fired first we are not informed. One man in the street, an Englishman, by name, Joseph Fuller, was killed almost instantly and six or eight others were wounded, some severely. After this the crowd soon dispersed. We examined the house on Tuesday morning, and found the windows mostly stove in, rocks scattered about the floors and lead shot in the plastering opposite the windows.

Snow.—Yesterday morning, we had quite a "Snow Storm," which continued for some hours; it was the first we have had this season.

GOVERNOR OF GEORGIA.—George M. Troup has been re-elected Governor of Georgia by a majority of 638 votes.

CAPITAL TRIAL.—On Monday and Tuesday last, Jane Robinson, a colored girl who appeared to be 15 or 16 years of age, received her trial at the Supreme Judicial Court in this town, on an indictment for arson, being charged with maliciously burning in the night time, the dwelling house of Dr. Folsom, of Gorham, in June last. The trial occupied the Court a day and a half, and was ably conducted on the part of the government by the Attorney General, and on the part of the prisoner by Messrs. Orr and Greenleaf; Judges Mellen and Frieble on the bench.

The testimony was all circumstantial, and though some of the circumstances were very strong against her, yet on the whole they did not work that conviction on the minds of the Jury which could induce them to return a verdict against her life. After being charged by both of the Judges, the Jury retired for a short time and returned with a verdict of not guilty.

RUNNING THE BANK.—On Saturday last, some person or persons made an attempt to rob the bank in this town—they succeeded in getting into the office, by forcing the spring of one of the windows; but the vault door was too strong for them; they decamped by the way they came, shutting the window blinds after them, but leaving the window open. Circumstances induced a belief that the robber intended, if no discovery was made of his Saturday night's visit, to pay another on Sunday night. In this expectation, the cashier, with two or three strong men, spent the night in the bank to wait upon them—but the gentlemen did not come.

On Monday, an Agent of the Suffolk and other banks, succeeded in getting about ten thousand dollars in specie, out of the bank in this town.—Bangor Reg.

MURDER OF MISS CUNNINGHAM.—John Conners, charged on his own confession, with the horrid murder of this young lady in Maryland, several months since, has had his trial, and the jury, after about an hour's deliberation, acquitted him upon the force of the evidence of respectable gentlemen from Millersburg, in Kentucky, that Conners, at the time of the murder of Miss Cunningham, was at Millersburg, in their employment. This case according to the Baltimore papers, "has presented a singular instance of contrariety of proof of the identity of person, and of a man avowing himself a murderer, and of a jury being satisfied that such avowal was untrue!"—Salem Reg.

DEATH.—In Boston, Thursday evening, 3d inst. the Hon. WILLIAM GRAY, in the 73rd year of his age.—He has been an active merchant for more than half a century, and probably has been engaged in a more extensive commercial business than any man who has lived on this continent in any period of its history; and it might be said without the slightest exaggeration, that there was not a commercial place in the civilized world where his name was not familiar. His industry and powers of mind continued until nature was exhausted—and his useful labors and valuable life closed together.—Boston Gaz.

GREAT LUCK.—ON SATURDAY last the drawing of the 5th Class CUMBERLAND & OXFORD CANAL Lottery took place, when No. 1355 came up a PRIZE of 3000 DOLLARS, and was sold in Quarters and Eighths at the truly FORTUNATE OFFICE OF ELIAS SHAW.

One Quarter sold to a man in the country—one eighth to an apprentice in town—one do. to a young lady.

In the short space of one month E. S. has sold upwards of FOUR THOUSAND DOLLARS worth of Prizes, and paid as they were presented, WITHOUT DISCOUNT.

TICKETS in Class No. 6, are for sale in a great variety of Numbers.

A Brilliant Scheme!!

1 Prize of \$5,000
2 Prizes of 1,000
2 do. of \$500—2 do. of \$100
20 do. of \$50—32 do. of \$20
149 do. of \$10.

Adventurers desirous of procuring Capitals in the above will do well to apply personally or by letter, immediately.

Holders of Prize Tickets, signed by any vender in town, are requested to call and exchange them for Tickets in the 6th Class.

*Present price of Tickets \$4.
Portland, Nov. 1.

NOTICE.—NOTICE is hereby given to all persons, that SAL- LY FULLER, my wife, has left my Bed and Board, and taken away my son ADAM, with her. This is therefore to forbid all persons from harboring or trusting them on my account, as I shall pay no debts of their contracting.

ALDEN FULLER.
Paris, Nov. 7th, 1825.

BOOKS & STATIONARY.

ASA BARTON,
Agent,

AT THE OXFORD BOOKSTORE, PARIS, (Mn.)

HAS just received and offers for sale, a new and large assortment of BOOKS & STATIONARY Articles;

—CONSISTING IN PART OF THE FOLLOWING—

HISTORY, VOYAGES & TRAVELS.—

Robertson's History of America; Allen's History of the American Revolution; Morse's History of do.; Botta's History of do.; Breckenridge's History of the Late War; Bairn's History of do.; Brecken-bridge's History of a Voyage to South America in 1817 and 18; Hobbhouse's Travels in Albania; History of Maine; Johnston's Travels; Danberger's Travels; Latrobe's Visit to South Africa; Silliman's Travels; Silliman's Tour to Quebec; Ecclesiastical Sketches of Maine; Scripture History; History of England; History of Greece; History of Rome; Ancient Roman History; Goldsmith's Natural History; Goldsmith's Manners and Customs; Ashe's Travels; Cook's Voy-ages; Robbins' Journal; Journal of a young man in Dartmoor Prison; Grandpree's Voyages; Life of Washington; Life of Marion; Life of Penn; Life of Custos, (who was put to the torture in order to make him disclose the secrets of free masonry); Life of Kinglebreght; Stranger in France; Carver's Travels; Modern Europe; Snowden's History of America; History of the United States; Ramsay's Life of Wash-ington; Life of Decatur; Life of Perry; Life of Putnam; Thatcher's Journal of the American Revolu-tion; Life of James Otis; Life of Johnson; Life of Robert Treat Paine, Jr.; Park's Travels; Park's Journal; History of Charles Twelfth; Butler's His-tory; Life of Peter the Great; Herren's Politics of Ancient Greece; Everett's view of Europe; Life of Patrick Henry, &c. &c.

LAW.—Laws of Maine; Town Officer; Jus-tices Assistant; Maine Justice; Maine Civil Officer; Greenleaf's Reports, &c.

MEDICAL.—Bichat's Anatomy—Cullen's Prac-tice—Cooper's Surgery—Thomas's Practice—Bell's Surgery—Pharmacopoeia of the United States—Bige-low's Sequel—Thatcher's Dispensatory—Edinburgh Dispensatory—Thatcher on Hydrophobia—Medical Dictionary—Rush's Works—Bell on Ulcers—Burns' Midwifery—Senac on Fevers—Armstrong on Fevers—Haller's Physiology—Boyer on the Bones—Rush's Sydenham—Rush's Frigida—Cullen's Materia Medica—Wilson on Fevers—MacLean on the Hydrothorax—Reid on Hypochondriacal Affections—Fordyce on Fe-vers—Epidemic Diseases—Richerand's Physiology—Bichat on the Membranes—Wistar's Anatomy—Hal-ler's Engravings of the Arteries—Abernethy's Works—Saunders on the Ear—Saunders on the Eye—Dewes' Tables—Pemberton's Treatise—Trotter's View—Lon-don Dissector—Friend and Physician—Guide to Health—Maternal Physician—Parham on the Teeth—Bell's Dissections—Burns on Abortion—Cleghorn's Observa-tions—Saunders on Fevers, &c. &c.

RELIGIOUS.—Wolf's Journal; Humphrey's Memoirs; Brainerd's Life; Life of Mrs. Graham; Holy War; Pilgrim's Progress; Christian Pilgrim; Bunyan's Minor Works; Solomon's Temple Spiritual-ized; Life of Joseph; Death of Abel; Life of Spencer; Chalkney's Journal; Geography of the New Testament; Jameson's Sacred History; Buck's Theo-logical Dictionary; Clarke's Sermons; Newcomb's Observations; Paley's Evidences of Religion; Bucha-nan's Works; Life of Buchanan; Christian Philoso-phy; Jenks's Devotion; Law's Christian Perfection; Law's Serious Call; Rise and Progress of Religion in the Soul; Spirit of Prayer; Practical Piety; Chris-tian's Great Interest; Harvey's Meditations; Trimmer's Family Sermons; Chalmers's Discourses; Wil-son's Works; Bennett's Letters; Beauties of Ves-ley; Clement's Life; Truth against Error; Mason's Remains; Self Knowledge; Annals of the Poor; Hand of Providence; Wisdom in Miniature; Cha-pone's Letters; Lessons in Humble Life; Memoirs of Eliza Wait; Death and Heaven; Poor Man's Help; Life of Miss Anthony; Good Grandmother; Life of Frey; Divine Emblems; No Fiction; Touchstone of Religion; Life of Mrs. Waters; Christian's Vade Mec-um; History of the Bible; Bible Stories; Beauties of the Bible; Butler's Analogy; Christian Orator; Mrs. Rowe's Letters; Comstock on Education; Pa-radise Lost; Winchester's Dialogues; Ballou on Atonement; Ballou's Inquiry; Ballou's Notes on the Para-bles; Ballou's Review; Fanny Woodbury; Devout Exercises; Companion and Backslider; Flavel on Keeping the Heart; Force of Truth; Butterworth's, Taylor's, and Brown's Concordance; Holy Living, &c.

CLASSICAL & SCHOOL.—Ainsworth's Dictionary; Virgil Delphini; Horace Delphini; Cicero's Orations; Cicero de Oratore; Excerpta Latini; Viri Romae; Smith's Latin Grammar; Adams' Latin Grammar; Latin Primus; Latin Primer; Titili Livii; Sallust Delphini; Adams' Roman Antiquities; Greek Lexicon; Valpy's Greek Grammar; Jacob's Greek Reader; Graeca Minora; Graeca Majora; Lacroix's Algebra; Lacroix's Arithmetic; Euler's Algebra; Flint's Surveying; Simpson's Euclid; Gummer's Sur-veying; Boyer's French Dictionary; Pike's System of Arithmetic, (new edition); Welch's, Adams', American, Evangelical, Historical, Columbian, and English Readers; Student's Companion; Columbian Orator; Enfield's Speaker; Scott's Lessons; Amer-ican Preceptors; Museums; Butler's Compend; Whelpley's Compend, with Questions; New edition; Perry's, Walker's, and Johnson's Dictionary; Mur-ray's Introduction to the English Reader; Sequel to do.; Murray's Grammar; Ingersoll's Grammar; and generally used in the State of New-York; Mur-ray's Key, and Exercises; Catechetical Compend; Pronouncing Testaments; Webster's Goodale's and Pike's Spelling Books; the Scholar's First Book; Universal Preceptor; Blair's Philosophy; Blair's Rhet-oric, with Questions; Pope's Essay, with Notes; Morse's, Cummings', Woodbridge's, Adams', Parish's, and Worcester's Geographies and Atlases; Conversa-tions on Mineralogy; Wakefield's Botany; Conversa-tions on Chemistry; Political Economy; Gold-smith's Geography; Treeby's Astronomy; Watts on the Mind; Cleaveland's Mineralogy, &c. &c.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Burn's Works; Camp-bell's Poems; Cowper's Poems; Shakespeare's Plays; Guy Mannering; Waverley; Ray's Poems; Boyle's Voyages; Dodsley's Fables; Tales of the Manor; The Abbot; Saratoga; a Tale of the Revolution; For-tune Teller; Dream Dictionary; Book of Fate; Cate-chist; Caleb Williams; Thaddeus of Warsaw; Ara-bian Nights Entertainment; Scottish Chiefs; Chro-nology; Paul and Virginia; Wonders of the World; Hoyle's Games; Peter Pindar; Absentee; Hamilton's Letters; Robinson Crusoe; Tales of Wonder; Masonic Melodies; Beauties of Masonry; Freemason's Odes-sy and Illad; Flowers of Wit; Indiana Oakley; Domestic Cookery; Cook's Oracle, (a new work); Smart's Horace; Lalla Rookh; World without Soul; Velvet Cushion; McFingal; The Year; Youth's Lib-rary; New-Year Improved; Hero of No Fiction; Junius's Letters; Parent's Assistant; Book of Games; Life of William Tell; Portal to the Cabinet of Love;

Thompson's Seasons; The Amaranth; Miss's Ma-gazine; Children of the Abbey; Esprit's Let-ters; Human Prudence; Cowper's Task; Early Lessons; Sterndale's Stories; Sparrow; Mother's Journal; Harry and Lucy; Maratime Discoveries; Guide to Manners; Rainsford Villa; Sister's Friend; Dinarlas; Rob Roy; Vicar of Wakefield; Comic Dramas; Female American; Mysteries of Udol-phi; Falconer's Shipwreck; Sisters of the Caver-na; Instinct Displayed; Lord of the Isles; Crimes Acquire; Coquette; Thane of Fife; Monastery; Lights and Shadows of Scottish Life; Russian Poets; Ancient English Poetry; Love and Patriotism; With a large variety not here enumerated.

MUSIC.—Bridgewater Collection; Temple Harmony; Wesleyan Harmony; Hallowell Collec-tion; Martial Music; Instrumental Director, &c.

STATIONARY & FANCY ARTICLES.—

Footscep, Pot and Letter Paper—Drawing, Gilt and Cross-ruled Paper—Bonnet Paper—Cyphering and Writing Books—Scales—Dividers—Protractors—cases Mathematical Instruments—Quills of various Qual-ities—Sand Boxes, and Sand—Wafers—Sealing Wax—Red and Black Inkpowder—Inkstands—Penknives—Razors—Straps and Paste—Shaving Soap—Lather, Cloth, Head and Tooth Brushes—Pocket Books—Wal-lers—Needle Cases—School Tickets—Slates with hard Wood Frames—Slate and Lead Pencils—Sponge—In-dia Rubber—Indelible Ink for marking on linen—Ivory Rings—Paper Folders—Gilt and Steel Purses—Watch Chains and Keys—Snuffers and Trays—Scis-sors—Thumbles—Needles—Hair and Head Combs—Day Books—Legers—Record Books—Memorandum Books—Note Books—Lawyer's Dockets, &c. &c.

(All of the above with many other articles will be sold on such terms as cannot fail to suit, either for Cash or clean Cotton Rings.

Nov. 17.

TICKETS, FOR sale at the OXFORD BOOKSTORE, in the Sixth Class of the Cumberland & Oxford Canal Lottery. Paris, Nov. 17.

JOHN E. HALE, NO. 1, MITCHELL'S BUILDINGS, MIDDLE-STREET, PORTLAND.

HAS just received an Elegant Assortment of

European, India & American DRY GOODS.

WHICH WILL BE SOLD LOW for Cash or approved credit.

WANTED, From Twelve to Fourteen Hundred yards of COUNTRY FLANNEL, for which Goods will be given at the lowest Cash Price.

Oct. 27.—\$m 69

NOTICE, FOR SALE at PUBLIC AUCTION, on Saturday

the 3d day of December next, at eleven of the clock in the forenoon, at the Court-House in Paris, in the County of Oxford, by license from the Judge of Probate for said County, all the Right, Title, and Interest which LEONARD PRATT, late of said Paris, yeoman, deceased, had in and to the homestead Farm of said deceased, situated in said Paris—together with the reversion of the widow's dower therein, or so much thereof as will raise the sum of four hundred dollars, for the payment of the debts of said deceased with incidental charges.

Terms made known at the sale.

THOMAS CLARK, Administrator. Paris, November 2d, 1825.

A LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post Office at Norway, (Me.) October 1st, 1825.

Norway, Peter Buck—George Cushman—Cyrus Cobb—Levi Frank—David Gamble—Isiah Hall—Ed-mond Madden—Hebron, Arthur Morse—Norway, Wil-liam Ordway—Betsey Pottle—Daniel Pottle—Jacob Porter—Jonathan Perren, 2—Gen. William Parsons.

WILLIAM REED, P. M. 71*

MACHINE CARDS. HORACE SEAYER, No. 2, Mitchell's Buildings,

Portland, has just received a consignment of Machine Cards, from the Manufactory of Horace Smith, Leicester, which will be warranted to give satisfaction.

Orders for any quantity executed at short no-tice. Portland, Feb. 15.—tf 34

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.—Porter. NOTICE is hereby given to the Proprietors of the lands hereafter mentioned, in the Town of Por-ter, in the County of Oxford, and State of Maine, that the same are taxed in the bills committed for collec-tion, to the undersigned Collector of said town of Por-ter, for the year 1825, in the respective sums follow-ing, viz:

Names of persons known	Range	No. of Lots	No. of Acres	Value	Difficult High-way	Sum Total
Unknown,	A,	14	100	125	2	17
Do,	16	100	200	3	43	
Do,	19	100	100	1	74	
Unknown,	B,	19	40	50	87	2 10
Unknown,	C,	8	30	60	1 04	
Do,	12	44	44	76	0 76	
Do,	15	100	150	2	61	
Do,	16	100	100	1	74	
Do,	17	100	100	1	74	
Do,	18	100	100	1	74	
Do,	19	100	100	1	74	
Unknown,	D,	11	135	250	4	35
Do,	12	50	60	1	04	
Do,	14	135	135	2	34	
Do,	16	135	150	2	61	
Do,	17	135	150	2	61	
Do,	18	135	150	2	61	
Unknown,	E,	10	100	150	2	61
Do,	10	50	62	1	07	
Do,	8	140	140	2	43	4 20
Do,	4	140	175	3	04	
Do,	3	140	175	3	04	
Do,	13	200	225	3	91	8 40
Do,	2	117	117	2	03	4 20

The said Collector will proceed according to law to sell at PUBLIC AUCTION, to the highest bidder, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, on the seventh day of December next, at the dwelling-house of the subscrib-er, in said town of Porter, so much of the said lands as shall be sufficient to discharge said taxes and the necessary intervening charges, if no person shall ap-pear on or before that time to discharge said taxes and charges.

JORDAN STACY, Collector as aforesaid. Porter, Oct. 25th, 1825.

PROBATE NOTICE.

OXFORD, ss.—On the tenth day of November, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and twen-ty-five—

SAMUEL STICKNEY, of Brownfield, Gentleman, named Executor in a certain Instrument pur-porting to be the last Will and Testament of JOHN STICKNEY, late of Brownfield, in said County, Esq. deceased, having presented the same for Probate: Ordered, That the said SAMUEL STICKNEY give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this Order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Observer, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court, to be held at Fryeburg, in said County, on the third Tuesday of January next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the said Instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last Will and Testament of said deceased.

BENJAMIN CHANDLER, Judge. A true Copy. Attest, THOMAS WEBSTER, Register.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Maine, in Legislature assembled.

THE petition of the subscribers, inhabitants of the town of Buckfield, respectfully represent, That from the local situation of their farms in said town, they are deprived of many of the privileges that are enjoyed by their fellow-citizens—Their estates are all within about three miles from the centre of the town of Paris, and they all attend the religious meet-ings holden in said town of Paris, and are obliged to expend their proportion of school money in said Paris, and in fact, their business with Traders, Mechanic, and Mills is altogether within said town. They there-fore pray, That they with their several estates, may be set off from said town of Buckfield, and annexed to said town of Paris—And as in duty bound will ever pray.

BENJAMIN WOODBURY, Jan. 20, 1825. And 5 others.

Copied by C. B. SMITH, Sec'y of the Senate.

STATE OF MAINE. In Senate, Feb. 1st, 1825.

On the Petition aforesaid, Ordered, That the Peti-tioners cause an attested Copy of their Petition, with this Order thereon, to be published in the Oxford Ob-server, a paper printed in Paris, three weeks successiv-ly, the last publication to be thirty days, at least, before the first Wednesday of the first session of the next Legislature, that all persons interested, may then appear and shew cause, (if any they have,) why the prayer of said Petition should not be granted.

Sent down for concurrence.

JONAS WHEELER, President. In the House of Representatives, Feb. 3d, 1825: Read and concurred.

JOHN RUGGLES, Speaker. A true Copy, Attest, CHARLES B. SMITH, Sec'y of the Senate.

To the Honorable Senate and House of Represent-atives of the State of Maine, in Legislature assembled, on the first Wednesday of January, A. D. 1825.

HUMBLY show the subscribers, inhabitants of the town of Norway, in the County of Oxford, that they are owners of the lot of land numbered Six in the first range of lots in the town of Paris, and that they with other inhabitants of Norway, own a large part of lot numbered Seven in the first range of lots in said Paris, that said lots of land are situated in a re-mote part of Paris, but near to the village in Norway, that said lands are wanted in small lots for the use of the inhabitants of Norway Village, and that it is incon-venient to the owners to pay the taxes on said lands while they belong to Paris; they therefore pray your Honors that said lots of land may be taken from the town of Paris; and annexed to the town of Norway; and as in duty bound will ever pray.

LEVI WHITMAN, JOSEPH SHACKLEY, JAMES JAMES, DANIEL YOUNG.

Copied by C. B. SMITH, Sec'y of the Senate.

STATE OF MAINE. In Senate, Jan. 14, 1825.

On the Petition aforesaid, Ordered, that the Peti-tioners cause an attested Copy of their Petition, with this Order thereon, to be published in the Oxford Ob-server, three weeks successively, the last publication to be thirty days, at least, before the first Wednesday of the first session of the next Legislature, that all persons interested, may then appear and shew cause, (if any they have,) why the prayer of said Petition should not be granted.

Sent down for concurrence.

JONAS WHEELER, President. In the House of Representatives, Jan. 14, 1825: Read and concurred.

JOHN RUGGLES, Speaker. A true Copy, Attest, CHARLES B. SMITH, Sec'y of the Senate.

To the Honorable Senate and House of Represent-atives of the State of Maine, in Legislature as-ssembled, A. D. 1825.

THE Petition of the subscribers humbly represents, that a Bridge across the Androscoggin River, upon the County road running from Paris in the County of Oxford, to Augusta in the County of Ken-nebec, and connecting the North part of Turner with the town of Leeds, would be of great public con-venience and utility, and that the expense of build-ing and maintaining such Bridge is too great to be borne by the said towns of Turner and Leeds; your Petitioners therefore respectfully pray, that they to-gether with such as may hereafter associate with them for that purpose, may be incorporated into a body politic in order to enable them to erect and maintain such Bridge; and that they may be author-ized to collect and receive such just and reasonable toll, upon all passengers across said Bridge, as shall be necessary to defray the expenses of building and keeping the same in good repair; and that they may be invested with all the rights and powers usually conferred upon such incorporations, and as in duty bound your Petitioners will ever pray, &c. &c.

SILVANUS ANDREWS, EDWARD BLAKE, ISAAC LEAVITT, JOSHUA WHITMAN, JARON BROWN, WARREN RICHMOND, SETH BEALS, GIDEON OWEN, NATHANIEL PERLEY, JARON SOULE.

The above is published that all persons interested may then and there appear, and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the Petitioners should not be granted without further order of notice.

EDWARD BLAKE, per order. Nov. 3, 1825.

SPECTACLES. JUST received and for sale at the Oxf- Bookstore, a good assortment of SPEC-TACLES.

POETRY.

From the Family Visitor.

THE LAST BREEZE OF SUMMER.

Sweet sighing breeze! that floats along
In cadence to my mournful song,
Why sing thy requiem here?
For still, as autumn chills thy breath,
Thy murmurs o'er the fading heath
Will please my pensive ear.

Thou soothest many an anxious thought,
That long within my breast hath wrought
Uncheered by brighter themes!
Thou sheddest not hope's brilliant dye,
But from time airy pinions fly
Wild fancy's sweetest dreams.

I see the summer birds on high
Hleet swiftly through the darkened sky,
As autumn spreads her gloom;
And fancy bears my thoughts afar,
With these poor wanderers of the air,
To scenes of brighter bloom.

I build with them a vernal bower,
Where wintry clouds shall never lower,
Nor wintry storms affright!
And the soft illusions flow
I yield me to their transient glow,
And taste a brief delight.

From the Charleston Courier.

We have selected, from among others that we have received, the following address to the Comet, which, particularly at this time, when one of those amazing phenomena is passing along our hemisphere, we believe will not be unacceptable to our readers.

TO THE COMET.

Celestial visitant! say whence
O'er fervid wheels, amid the expanse
Of Heaven's etherial vault serene
Thy mystic course, thro' Time has been?

Art thou a Herald to proclaim
Thy great Creator's power and name?
Thy path-way in the azure sky,
Declares His wondrous majesty.

Ah, yes! for He whose skill divine
Causes the glow-worm's lamp to shine,
Directs thee amidst worlds unknown
The pageant of His starry throne.

In vain Philosophy aspires
To trace thy flight and gleaming fires!
Can mortal man unfold the scheme
Of Heaven's architect supreme?

Bright Orb of Light! 'tis ours to see
The great Creator's power in thee:
To tell, to distant worlds, is thine,
"The Hand that made me is divine."
October, 1823.

FUNERAL HYMN.

Clay to clay, and dust to dust!
Let them mingle—for they must!
Give to earth the earthly clod,
For the spirit's fled to God.

Dust to dust, and clay to clay!
Ashes now with ashes lay!
Earthly mould to earth be given,
For the spirit's fled to heaven.

Never more shall midnight's damp
Dew round this mortal lamp;
Never more shall noon-day's glance
Search this mortal countenance.

Deep the pit, and cold the bed
Where the signs of death are laid;
Still the curtains, chill the gloom,
Of man's melancholy tomb.

Look aloft! the spirit's risen—
Death cannot the soul imprison:
'Tis in heaven that spirits dwell,
Glorious, though invisible.

Thither let us turn our view;
Peace is there and comfort too:
There shall those we love be found,
Tracing joy's eternal round.

JOHN BOWRING.

MISCELLANY.

From the American Traveller.
HARRY RAFFLE.

I reached the hotel in H—street a few moments after leaving the theatre, and upon inquiring of the porter at the bar for Harry Raffle, was immediately shown into the little octagonal chamber, No. 3, over the dining hall.—There I found my friend sure enough, and in a most ludicrous plight too. His nose and chin—indeed, the greater part of his face, appeared curiously disfigured with little narrow flesh wounds, *alias* (heaven forgive the vulgarism) little red scratches? His neckcloth and breast ruffles "showed shining spots of blood," and, together with his vest and the left skirt of his coat, hung half in tatters about him. In fine, his whole contour was perfect *disfigurement*; and yet he looked more arch and more quizzical than ever I saw him before, reclining in a huge arm chair at one corner of the room, he dangled his watch chain with the most perfect nonchalance, and puffed and blowed away, like a doughty sea-captain, upon an old dry cigar, hardly worth the lighting. "Ha, ha, ha," I exclaimed, the instant I entered the room. "Well done, Harry Raffle, you are in a pretty trim, upon my soul. Where in the name of Monsieur Poquard have you been, and what have you been doing since your French leave of us in the lobby of the play-house?" "Egad, I scarcely know myself," quoth he, in reply, "but sit you down, Master Oliver, sit you down, and I'll contrive to tell you." Accordingly I sat myself down by his side; when, after changing his position once or twice, and kneeling the ashes from his cigar, he began as follows: "Immediately after leaving you and the Frenchman to trudge on to the Box-Office, I pushed back into the theatre, and wishing to joke the Girl as much as I could, bolted headlong into his spouse and daughter—told them that Monsieur being unexpectedly called away upon business of importance, had requested me to gallant them home as soon as possible, and at the same time offering my arm as a matter of course, straight way handed them to their carriage, (which, as good luck would have it, happened

to be the first one at the door,) jumped in myself, and ordered the coachman to drive off, without giving my ladies a single moment even for reflection. As we turned up F—street, Madame and her daughter (who, to their credit be it spoken, had as yet scarcely opened their mouths) suddenly put a dozen or more questions to me, concerning the abrupt disappearance of Monsieur Poquard; but I was so busily engaged in figuring to myself the disappointment, grimace and passion, the Frenchman must naturally be in, when, upon his return to the theatre, he would find neither his wife nor daughter, that, so far from answering these inquiries, I burst into an immoderate fit of laughter at the bare mention of his name. Both Madame and Mademoiselle were confounded at this, and drawing closer together, and shrinking further back into the corner of the carriage, they forthwith began to jabber French with one another. In a few minutes the same questions were repeated, and again, and from the same cause, I burst into a fit of laughter. This incivility on my part was not to be endured a second time with impunity, by a woman of so much spirit and muscle as the wife of Monsieur Poquard; and darting from her seat with all the fury of a mad-cap, she suddenly pounced down upon me, tooth and nail, calling me "von villain, good-for-nothing of a fellow, for to make up as much big plot so to run away off from Monsieur with herself and de petite Mademoiselle in such like manner!"—and at the same time tearing my clothes to pieces, pulling out my hair, and scratching my face from top to bottom: and, indeed, as for that matter, she came upon me in so unexpected and obstreperous a manner, that she had well nigh scratched my eyes out before I knew what she was about. However, after a slight struggle or two, I soon escaped her talons, and pushed her back upon her seat, almost breathless with rage and exertion. The daughter now sobbed, and, together with her mother, cried aloud for assistance; and I, fearing lest peradventure the affair might turn out to be more serious than desirable, called upon the coachman to stop; but the rascal, attending to the confusion in the carriage instead of the horses without, had let fall the reins, and the animals being rather mettlesome, began to rear up and plunge most furiously. The fears and cries of the ladies now redoubled, and were joined not only by myself and the coachman, but by various men and boys in the street. Yet no one dared to approach us, and the horses, dashing aside every obstacle in their way, flew through W—street, up S—street, down T—street, over P—s Hill, and into C—street, with the rapidity of lightning—leaving the crowd in the distance, and passing by vehicles without number—striking against some, and oversetting others—until at length whirling round the corner of N—street, they brought themselves opposite the stable where they belonged, and then stopped short, and with a jolt so vehement as nearly to have thrown us against the building.—The carriage door was opened in a trice. I jumped out as speedily as I had at first jumped in, and without even bidding adieu to Madame and her pretty daughter, bustled through the crowd of men and boys that now swarmed from all quarters, and exerting all the "speed and bottom" I could muster, arrived here full three quarters of an hour ago, after having"—At this moment a servant entered the room with a light supper, saying, by way of an apology for not getting it ready before, that he had been detained by a French gentleman of the name of Monsieur Per-quod, and a Police-officer, who were down below, searching for some one whom they said had run away with two ladies from the theatre. "Egad! the d—l is always near when you are talking about him," exclaimed Harry Raffle—then thrusting his hand into his pocket, he took out a couple of pieces of silver, and turning to the servant, bid him take them, and lead us down the back stairs as soon as possible. It was no sooner said than done, for the fellow knew his cue, and in less than ten minutes we were not only out of the hotel in H—street, but Harry Raffle was at one end of the town and I at the other, and both of us snug in our beds, and if actually asleep and dreaming, at least musing upon the adventures of the evening.

OLIVER.

CAPTAIN KIDD.

Captain Kidd (so memorable in history) was a pirate during the reign of King William, has also found his way into our colonial records. According to Smollett, the colonies of North America had grown rich by piracy during the war with Spain. Kidd had offered to suppress these freebooters, provided government would furnish him with a ship of thirty guns: and the Admiralty being either unwilling or unable to afford him the proposed aid, a private subscription was set on foot by the lord chancellor, the duke of Shrewsbury, the earls of Romney, Oxford, and Ballinont, sir Edward Harrison, and Col. Livingston, of New-York. The king had promised to contribute one half the expense, but he never advanced the money. Kidd, thus equipped, set sail from Plymouth, and soon after turned pirate himself. He divided the booty which he had taken in the East Indies with his crew, burned his own ship, and sailed in a prize which he had captured, to the West Indies. There he purchased a sloop, in which he steered for North America. Arriving on the coast of New-York, he sent one Emmet, the governor of the province, who inveigled him into a negotiation, and caused him to be arrested.—Eventually he was taken to England, and there tried for piracy and murder, in 1701, and executed.

During his piratical career, he visited Coeymans and Albany, and had a secret place of re-

fuge on or near a hill about two miles south of Albany, (and which still bears his name, viz. Kiddenhoughten, or, as it is improperly called, Kittenhoughten.)—That hill, according to tradition, he adopted as a place of rendezvous for those infernal spirits, to whose care he intrusted the enormous sums of money, which he buried in the earth; and there it is said also, that he made a cave, which is hidden from human observation, in which he buried 50 boxes of gold, and laid upon them 13 human bodies of those whom he had murdered, in order to serve as a talisman against the prying curiosity of such as were in search of hidden treasure.

Hymn.—A gentleman in England, many years ago, employed an honest far, who had quit the sea, as a gardener. Jack had hardly entered his new service, when he found himself much annoyed by a dog, who nightly invaded his premises. One morning the sailor got into the garden before the dog had escaped, and made him captive. As soon as he was seized, Jack deliberately took his spade, cut his tail, and set him off at liberty. Shortly after, a gentleman entered the garden, and inquired of the gardener if the dog continued his annoyance? "He'll never trouble us again," replied Jack—"I caught him this morning, unshipped his rudder, and set him off before the wind; and d—n me, if he will be able to steer his way back."

I AM AN ASS.—An unlettered gentleman stood up to preach in a country meeting-house, and in reading the chapter from which he took the text, came to the passage, "I am that I am." The first part of the sentence, "I am," happened to be at the bottom of the page; unfortunately, in turning over the leaves, two stuck together, and the first words on the second leaf were "an ass," which he very innocently repeated; but immediately perceiving his mistake, he hastily separated the leaves, and finished the sentence; so that the whole ran thus—"I am an ass—that I am."

FACT.—A gentleman, who fills every situation necessary to constitute him "the head of the village," and who had taken some pains to instruct the rustic inhabitants in the proper signs of respect due to him, being lately on a horse somewhat given to be shy, and observing a lad walking before him, called out, "Boy, don't take off your hat!"—The youth, turning his head, very innocently answered, "I wasn't a going to, Sir."

PROBATE NOTICES.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the first day of November, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and twenty-five—

JOHN STEVENS, Jr. of Fryeburg, named Executor in a certain Instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament of JOHN STEVENS, late of Fryeburg, in said County, yeoman, deceased, having presented the same for Probate:

ORDERED.—That the said JOHN STEVENS, Jr. give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this Order to be published three weeks successively in the *Oxford Observer*, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court, to be held at Fryeburg, in said County, on the third Tuesday of January next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the said Instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last Will and Testament of said deceased.

A true Copy, Attest, THOMAS WESTERN, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the first day of November, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and twenty-five—

ESTHER KIDDER, Administratrix on the estate of ELIZABETH KIDDER, late of Dorfield, deceased, having presented her third account of administration on the estate of said deceased: also, her account of Guardianship of the heirs of said Elizabeth Kidder:

ORDERED.—That the said ESTHER KIDDER give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this Order to be published three weeks successively in the *Oxford Observer*, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court, to be held at the Probate Office in Paris, in said County, on the fourth Tuesday of January next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

A true Copy, Attest, THOMAS WESTERN, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the first day of November, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and twenty-five—

JOHN BRIGGS, Jr. Administrator on the estate of ELIZABETH STURTEJANT, late of Sumner, Esq. deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased:

ORDERED.—That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this Order to be published three weeks successively in the *Oxford Observer*, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court, to be held at the Probate Office in Paris, in said County, on the fourth Tuesday of January next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

A true Copy, Attest, THOMAS WESTERN, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the first day of November, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and twenty-five—

OSHA WHITMAN, Administrator on the estate of SAMUEL GORHAM, late of Turner, deceased, having presented his fourth account of administration of the estate of said deceased:

ORDERED.—That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this Order to be published three weeks successively in the *Oxford Observer*, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court, to be held at the Probate Office in Paris, in said County, on the fourth Tuesday of January next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

A true Copy, Attest, THOMAS WESTERN, Register.

PROBATE NOTICES.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of

SAMUEL BRIDGHAM, Jr. late of Hebron, in the County of Oxford, yeoman, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs.—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

Turner, Nov. 1, 1825.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of

SEWALL LANCASTER LOMBARD, late of Hebron, in the County of Oxford, Blacksmith, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs.—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

Turner, Nov. 1, 1825.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of

COLMAN P. WATSON, late of Waterford, in the County of Oxford, yeoman, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs.—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

Harrison, Nov. 1, 1825.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of

ELIJAH GILBERT, late of Turner, in the County of Oxford, yeoman, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs.—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

Sumner, Nov. 1, 1825.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of

NATHANIEL THOMAS, late of Hartford, in the County of Oxford, yeoman, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs.—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

Canton, Nov. 1, 1825.

At a Court of Probate holden at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the first day of November, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and twenty-five—

ON the petition of THOMAS CLARK, administrator of the estate of SETH BENSON, late of Paris, in said County, yeoman, deceased, representing that the personal estate of said deceased is sufficient to pay the just debts, which he owed at the time of his death, by the sum of five hundred ninety-six dollars and twenty-two cents, and praying for a License to sell and convey so much of the real estate of said deceased as may be necessary for the payment of said debts and incidental charges:

ORDERED.—That the Petitioner give notice thereof to the heirs of said deceased and to all persons interested in said estate, by causing a copy of this Order to be published in the *Oxford Observer*, printed in Paris, in said County, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the fourth Tuesday of January next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

A true Copy, Attest, THOMAS WESTERN, Register.

At a Court of Probate holden at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the first day of November, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and twenty-five—

ON the petition of DAVID ROYTS, Administrator of the estate of PHILIP ROYTS, late of Newbury, in said County, yeoman, deceased, representing that the personal estate of said deceased is not sufficient to pay the just debts, which he owed at the time of his death, by the sum of two hundred and twenty dollars, and praying for a License to sell and convey so much of the real estate of said deceased as may be necessary for the payment of said debts and incidental charges:

ORDERED.—That the Petitioner give notice thereof to the heirs of said deceased and to all persons interested in said estate, by causing a copy of this Order to be published in the *Oxford Observer*, printed in Paris, in said County, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at the Probate Office in Paris, on the fourth Tuesday of January next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

A true Copy, Attest, THOMAS WESTERN, Register.

At a Court of Probate holden at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the first day of November, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and twenty-five—

ON the petition of CYRUS THOMSON, Administrator on the estate of ANDREW BARRETT, late of Hartford, in said County, yeoman, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased:

ORDERED.—That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this Order to be published three weeks successively in the *Oxford Observer*, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court, to be held at the Probate Office in Paris, in said County, on the fourth Tuesday of January next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

A true Copy, Attest, THOMAS WESTERN, Register.

At a Court of Probate holden at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the first day of November, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and twenty-five—

ON the petition of CYRUS THOMSON, Administrator on the estate of ANDREW BARRETT, late of Hartford, in said County, yeoman, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased:

ORDERED.—That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this Order to be published three weeks successively in the *Oxford Observer*, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court, to be held at the Probate Office in Paris, in said County, on the fourth Tuesday of January next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

A true Copy, Attest, THOMAS WESTERN, Register.

For the Proprietors, at two dollars per annum, payable semi-annually.

No paper discontinued, until all arrearages are paid; but at the option of the publisher.

Advertisements conspicuously inserted, and on the usual terms.

* All letters, notices, &c. to the publisher, and to the Post Paid.